#### BUSINESS MOTTOES.

HOLLAND GIN AS A MEDICINE.—In our last number we accompanied the publication of a circular on this subject from our fellow-citizen, Udojpho Wolfe, Esq. with a brief commentary, expressive of our own riswa. Since then we have been employing this agent, and tans far with inversible results. But we are in the receipt of several communications on the subject from medical men, which as ree to show that Mr. Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is very extensively in use, and in the hands of physicians, is proving itself, as a stimulating disretic, to be eminently successful, after other medications with this intent has been tried in vain. In one of the cases thus reported, abdominol dropsy has thus been cured, and the neported, abdominol dropsy has thus been cured, and the necessity of tapping averted; and in another, a distressing case of gravet, so called, has been entirely removed by the passage of a calculus of considerable size, which is accided to the use of only two lottles of this article. We know not the object of Mr. Wolfe in designating his preparation by the singular euphoneous name of "Schnappa," nor of his denominating it in his advertisements the "concentrated Tincture of Junit er," instead of perpetuating its ancient title of fieldand Gin. It is true that he admits it to be nothing clee than the latter article in its pure fate, unsafulterated by noxious drops, and thence the contra distinguishes it from gin of commerce, nearly all of which, as is well known, is mandactured here and elsewhere, from inferior whisky and refuse drugs. The name he has given it, however, may serve the purpose of designating his article as prepared exclusively for medical purposes, and thus commented it to physiciana, for whose convenience it is an alle only by reputable druggists and a pothecaries. As reas tinctures, bitters, &c., and especially those was presented in under any circumstances, must all units in giving the preference to a pure article over the manifold manifostations or file in the market. Mr. Wolfe liberally supplies physicans with a sample bottle for analysis and trial, asset forth in his circular, and stakes the regulation of the remedy upon the innocence, safety and efficiency of his Holland Gin, when used under medical advice, and pledges his own character in business that the article will not disappoint any who use it. New York Medical Gazette and Journal of Health, Oct.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS .-Manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at Schiedam, in Bolland, by a process poemiar to his own factory. It is layored and medicated, not by the common hirsh berry. flavored and medicated, not by the common hirsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aronatic Italian Juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and nectified with its sprintons solvent, and thus becomes a concentrate of tincture of exquisite flavor and arona, altogether transcendent in its conductand producinal properties, to any Holland Gin hereiouse known. Put up in quartand pint bottles, with the proprietors name on the bottle, cork and label. For saie by the principal druggists in the city and United States.

[Industria, No. 22 Beauerst.]

It is'nt to be wondered at that there is such a constant rush at Figure 388's Hat Store, No. 90 Ful-tion-et, when it is known that he is selling a splendid Hat for \$3. He can do so and live by it, as he manufactures his own Hats from the raw material. Those, therefore, who buy of him do not have to pay two or three profits, as they get their goods from first hands.

THE MOST ELEGANT HAT OF THE SEASON-WHERE TO GET IT.—We have seen nothing this season that approaches in richness of appearance the \$4 Mole-skin Hat sold by the People's Hatters, No. 11 Park-row. They are certainly mechanics of the first order. Hat Finnessas' Union, No. 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Standard Prices \$4 and \$3.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR .-NEW ATTRACTIONS AT GENIN'S DAZANK.

A splordid assortment of Boy's and Youth's Clothing, consisting of Full Suits, Overcusts, Tahma, &c. &c. &c. has been received by the Asia, and were opened at the Bazaar on Sayunay; together with a great variety of Misses' Furs, Misses' Glosks, and Ladies and Misses' Shoes. GENIN invites the especial attention of Heads of Spanilies and Ladies to his beautiful Paris made articles for Children's, Misses', and Ladies' Wear, and to the very moderate prices at which they are offord.

No. 513 Breadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Funs! Hars! Caps!-Knox is now more than usually busy, and his stock of magnificent Fursis rapidly disappearing, under the combined effects of cold weather and comomical charges. Ladies, call at once and make your selections. His ascortment of lists for dentiemen, and lists and Caps for the "Young people," is of the best character, oftening the greatest industriants of all who wish to purchase, to patronize his establishment No. 123 Fullmest.

FURS AT GENIN S LOWER STORE.—GENIN SUlicits the attention of the Ledies residing in or visiting NewYork to the very extensive assortment of beautiful Fars at
his lower store, No. 21d Broadway. Duplicates of all the
Muffs, Victories, Tuppets, Caffs and Far Gloves at the
Bezzar will be found at the lower establisament. Especial
attention is rivited to a nathliber of sets of the purset white
Ermine and Rossian Salite, and to the very moderate rates
at which these splendid Furs are oftered. The assortment
of Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla and other Furs, is very
large and choice, and the prices low beyond all precedent
GENIN, No. 21d Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

New Styleof Overcoats and Talmas.—The block weather reminds us of the immediate necessity for these articles, and the immenter variety comprised in the stock of W. T. Jennings & Co. invites us to a selection. The field for choice in their establishment is indeed a wide one, and as every germent is fasionably out and elegantly made and finished, it is impossible to go wrong in making a purches. Their Evelberg Overcoats, lined throughout with \$\overline{h}\$, have a needlarly dietingue appearance. The fabric is of the finest wood, and as not as floss silk, while in point of warmth the Fur-licever Overcoats he no superior. The Talmas at Jennings & Co.'s also deserve especial notice for their graceful cut, rick trimmings and mountings, and the elegant manner in which they hang from the shoulders. A more becoming article of winter costume that one of Jennings & Co.'s Black Cloth or Carled Beaver Talmas cannot be fashioned by the hand of art. Those who are about purchasing Overcoats, Talmas, Cloaks, Oversacks, or any other article of winter clothing, cannot do better than pay their respects to the old and well-knows firm of W. T. Jannings & Co., No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel—shouse that for twenty-iny years has sicod at the head of the fashionable ready-made clothing trade in this country. NEW STYLE OF OTERCOATS AND TALMAS .- The

CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!-A lot of custom-made Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Vests and Plants, for sale Gneap for Cash at the subscriber's Store, they wishing to close them off. Andrews & Landsus, No. 627 Broadway, between Bloecker and Houston-sts.

NEW SEWING MACHINE-EVERY MAN RIS own Tallor.—One of the best, cheapest and latest-improved machines for Sewing ever-invented. These machines are sold at the low price of first dollars each, and are now ready to be delivered in perfect order. Can be seen in operation at No. 123 Fulron-st., up two fights of stairs. Eights for sale.

A RICH FALL DE LAINE FOR 1 .- HITCH-COCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonardst., opened this morning a splendid stock of elegant Fall and Winter De Laines, at 1) a yard. Now, ladies, is your time, if you would have a splendid dress for half its call void. They have also every other kind of Fall and Winter Dry Goods equally cheap.

A WORD OF ADVICE.-The mornings and evenings are now very cold, and a good Overcost is a gar-ment no one would willingly put aside. There are many in the streets without this desirable computer. To such, we would advise a visit to SMITH & RICE's Clothing Store, No. 102 Fultonest.

PRICES REDUCED .- Many of our De Laines and rich Brocale Silks we are now selling at reduced prices. The styles will be found most beautiful. Our stock of Embreideries and Lieras complete and full. Also, Cloake, Shawls, Merinos, Linens, and Domestic Gloods.

Tiffany & Cutting, No. 321 Broadway.

Seasonable Undergarments rank among the very best provideatives of health and vigor. The Wool can, Merino and Silk fabries offered by Ray & Adams have no superior in the home or foreign market. RAY & ADAMS No. 381 Brondway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Importers and Manufacturers of Hoslery and Undergarments

LIGHT.—Who would "prefer darkness rather than light?" No one, surely, in this age of Candelabras, Girandoles, Solar, Pluid and Laud Lamps. Those who are in search of elegent articles for the ball, kitchen, parlor and bondoir, shouldcall on J. G. MOFFETT without delay, at Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

The business at GREEN's, No. 1 Astor

House, knows no season. It is not a busy time to-day and a dult time to-morrow, but the continuous, never-ending, atill-beginning demand for the most super's Shirts ever manufactured in this country. The orders do not come dropping in, they stream in. Always on hand, an endless variety of Gentlemon's Silk, Lambs' Weol and Merimo Underschitz and Drawers, Gentlemon's Morning Robes, Cravats, Gloves, Hostory, &c. PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379

Brandway, corner of White-st, are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Rooma, an unusually large and elemant stock of Carpetines, surpassing in hulliancey of colora, richuese of design and finian, anything over offered in this market. Many patterns exhibitely our own and not to be found else where. Also the remewhend World's Fair Carpet, in one entire page, to which we call public attention.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do we'll to call at M. Wit-LARD's old established Watercouns, No. 150 Chattagener, corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment, of articles in his line over efferted to the public.

Ladies, Misses and Children can find first-rate articles ready made, or have them unde to order, at the shortest notice at WATKINS'S, No. 114 Fulloas-1. Since he gave notice that he would make ladies 'and children's shoes to order on the same principle, he makes gentlemen's work, the rush has been tremendous. Good Boots and Garrens .- Gentlemen and

Vanished! dead as fish in chowder,
Literally "food for Powder."

To So they are—we mean the bed-bugs,
moths, rosches, &c., that have had the benefit of a dusting
from one of Lyon's Magnetic Powder Flasks. Ditto of the
rate that have supped on his Pills. Depot No. 624 Broadway. Price reduced to 25c.

be sold at a low price, it must therefore be cheap; this is a great mistake. Thousands of Sowing Machines have been palmed off at a small price that are not and never can be used. Many such worthless machines are now being offered to the public. The only Sowing Machines that will operate to advantage are those sold by

I. M. Singer, & Co., No. 233 Broadway.

CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS FROM THE ASSO-

CLATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE ALL NATIONS,
Office, No. 53 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 11, 1852

T Address you, on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, to invite your cooperation in the general objects of the enter-

tion for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, to invite your cooperation in the general objects of the enserprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The mason work is far advanced, and is to be completed on the Zist October. The main part of the iron work is contasted for, and the castings are to be delivered from the 15th October to the 15th of December. We have it in our power, therefore, to assure you, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition will certainly be opened on the 2d of May, 1853. You are thus eitered an unequalled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charrs, of every kind whatever, from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to Exhibition. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the see state from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-space, the State has granted us a Charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a Bonded Warchone for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the representatives, in this country, of the principal Foreign Powers; and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are all never the constructions where we have desired to a visual view the shall have a very extensiv

ready secured, and we have no doods watered and we share a very extensive representation of all the branches of soreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will, thus, secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the eroction of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the exhibition, in that building, of the products of the industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall its short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive cooperation of American industry. Our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and inutility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be minecessary to arga upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American Industry, your own interest, and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no marrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the fullest conviction that you will and us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will arge your intends to do the same.

We do not doubt that such will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you; and our only reacon for addressing you thus particularly is, that the

We do not doubt that such will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you; and our only reason for addressing you thus particularly is, that the matter may not be overlooked in the press of daily business, and that you may give the subject attention is time to be fully prepared.

We inclose our General Circular, and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 25th day of November is asked.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—
Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER
will sell at Public Auction, This Day, at 12 o'clock, as the
Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Superior Court and
under the direction of S. Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, and
others, 6 valuable Building Josq on and next the northwest
corner of Broadway and 25th-sh. 4 fronting on Broadway
and 2 on the street; 3 Lots on 6th-av, between 25th and
77th-sts., and 4 Lots of Ground and i House and Lot on 25thst., near 6th-av; also, 74 choice Lots of Ground, forming the
entire block of ground bounded by the 4th and 5th-ava, and
by 76th and 77th-sts.
All full size and beautifully situated for building purposes,
being dry, level and free from rock, making them very destrable either for private residences, business purposes or for
investment. LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION .-

centment. The positive and terms liberal. Maps, de-libing the whole of the above property, can be had of the actioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. (2,139)

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD .- TOTTLE can show you more Gennes at his Emporium. No. 345 Broadway than you ever dreamed of. The last steamers have brought him the newest, the most comical, the most entertaining, the most instructive, the most puzzling Games that England, Germany of France can produce. Games are only one item in his immense establishment of imported goods. Call

J. SMITH DODGE, DESTIST .- No. 27 Bond-st.

Gouraup's Liquid Hair Dye is, without ereption, the very best ever threated. Equally celebrated is Gounaur's Medicated Sosp for curing pimples, freekles, sait rheum, flesh worms, tetter, sailowness, tan, roughness, chaps, chafes, cracks, &c. Pondre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Vegetable Rouge, Lily White and Hair Restorative, at 67 Walker-st., Loar Broadway.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Baows, No. 188 Pearl-st, New-York.

The public have discovered that Christadoro's Liquid Hair Dye is really all that it claims to be, that
it is the true Elixir Vitz, which imparts at once color and
life to the hair, whether the fibres be silvered or grizzled
his fluid, presso as by enchantment, changes them to the
desired tint by a process identical with that of nature itself.
This wonderful preparation is applied (in private rooms)
and sold by Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S MAD ufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Tonpee can surely be suited. His Harr Dye is applied, is zure guarantee) or soid, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Walst. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

DIAMOND WATCH FOR SALE .- A magnificent

GOLD MEDAL.-The first premium, a Gold Gold Medal.—The first premium, a Gold cold, was awarded to J. Gurney, of Nos. 183 and 349 roadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair the American Institute. The report of the Premium omnittee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They we the best specimens that have ever been exhibited, and now, by their distinct outline, clearness of light and nation, routendity and relief, with artistic arrangement, in secondry. The Stereoscopic Pictures are also verrine." here experiments, together with a large collection of Portions of Stereoscopic Pictures are also verrine. These specimens, together with a large collection of Views of California, embracing all the principalities. Towns, Rivers, Bays, Gold Regions, &c. Ac. Addissinfree.

mission free.

N.B.-Chemicals of a superior quality, for artists use, prepared by Gunney & Litten. None genuine without the written signatures of J. Gurney & A. Litch. For sale by Gunney, 549 Broadway.

The Daguerreotype of Daniel Webster from which was engraved the Portrait published in the Gal-lery of Illustrious Americans, may be seen at Brady's Na-tional Gallery, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

The Crayon Daguerreotype is the most exquisitely beautiful thing ever produced by art, and is admired by all who see it. It is taken only by Root, at his splendid Galleries, No. 268 Broadway. Call and see it, and also the prize Medal which it drew this year.

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1852.

See third page for some interesting items For Enrope.

The next number of The Tribune for Eupean Circulation will be issued THIS MORN-ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies,

in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Canada sails from Boston To

## A Proclamation

By WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor of the State of New

The varied blessings enjoyed by the people of this State during the past year, call forth the grateful tribute of praise and devotion due to our Heavenly Ben-An abundant harvest crowning the labors of the hus-

andman and filling the land with plenty; peace with all nations; the maintenance of social order and free lastitutions, importing fresh vigor to the cauce of civil liberty; the diffusion of religion and learning; the general prevalence of health; the merciful deliverance of the towns and cities which were visited for a season by the destroying pestilence; and the innumerable bear efits which have been conferred upon our commonwealth, proclaim the infinite goodness and protecting eare of the Creator and Supreme Ruler of the Universe. In compliance with established usage, I respectfully mend to the people of this State, the observance of THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of November next,

as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving. in witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State at the City [L.s.] of Albany, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and fifty-two. By the Governor: WASHINGTON HUNT. JAMES F. RUGGLES, Private Secretary.

Our returns from the Election of Representatives in Massachusetta yesterday are by no means decisive; but it appears almost certain that the balance of power in the House will rest in the hands of some twenty Anti-Coalition Hunker Democrats. This will probably defeat the election of Mann to the Governor's

Both the Virginia and the South Carolina Legislatures opened their sessions yesterday.

#### THE LATE SLAVES.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon have been bountifully paid for their slaves, which became free by being transferred by their owners from a Slave to a Free State. Our down-town merchants have raised \$5,240 to compensate them for two boys, two women and four infants, which certainly is more than they would have brought in any slave-mart in the world. The slaves are free, the Lemmons are at least \$2,000 richer for their loss, and our jobbers who gave the meney will probably get it all back in the increase of their Southern business-so it is a good job all around. So let us all rejoice that it is over!

- But these poor untaught, destitute women and helpless children, let us try to do something for them. The money raised to pay for them has gone into the pockets of others .-Though valued at \$5,000, they are as poor as though adjudged worthless. A hard winter is before us, and they will need clothes, shelter and food. Who will help give them a start on the highway of responsible and independent

Friends of the wronged and the needy! we can promise you no earthly return of the money you may give to these poor women and children. Their kinsmen have no patronage to bestow; for though they produce nearly all the Cotton, Rice, Tobacco and Sugar made in this country, they have little or none of it to sell, and very little of the proceeds save coarse clothes and the plainest food doled out to them by retail. But the God of the wretched and the fatherless looks down upon them with infinite regard, and they are very probably as precious in His eyes as so many Lemmons and Lemmon-aiders who live indolently and comfortably out of the sweat and toil of the ignorant and lowly. Who will give \$10, or \$5, or even \$1, for the relief and sustenance of these poor people? We will begin the list with \$20: but let no one be delicate about going higher. for we shall take no sort of offence at it, even though it be swelled to \$50. Do let us try to raise them \$500 to-day, so that they may have it for a Thanksgiving present to-morrow.

PARTIES AND PUBLIC MEASURES.

We meet almost daily the assertion, in some form or other, that the principles of the selfstyled 'Democracy' are ultimately victorious in every contest, and that the Country is practically governed in accordance with its distinctive ideas. And this assertion has been the staple of many Pierce-and-King addresses and We propose to confront this vaunting with a series of undeniable facts.

The 'Independent Treasury' has now been for seven years the undisturbed and unquestioned law of the land; and its operation is vaunted by all its advocates as having triumphantly vindicated their championship and rewarded their efforts. The essence of that system is and has been silent on the subject ever since. the collection, retention, transfer and disbursement of the public revenues in gold and took to dispense with Usury Laws, and to forsilver. Now, no man has ever deliberately bid the creation of Banks, the first experiment contended that any valid reason exists for the proved a disastrous failure, (in Wisconsin.) management of the Federal revenues in this and was speedily abandoned, or Usury would fashion which is not equally pertinent and the State finances. Is the object of the Independent Treasury security from Bank frauds interdicting Banks for years, have just legalthat such mischances and misdemeanors are quite as likely to occur in State as in Federal finance, and actually do so occur to this day. the limitation of Paper and security from exand State financiering operate precisely like those of Federal origin, and yet the advocates of the hard-money system for the Federal Government cannot be coaxed, nor argued, nor shamed, nor kicked into a logical and consistent application of their vaunted principles to the finances of the States. With nearly all the State Governments now completely under their control, there is no one State in which Paper Money circulates, which collects, retains, and disburses its own revenue exclusively in coin. New-Hampshire and South Carolina, Michigan and Alabama, enforce the Independent Treasury on the Federal Government, but keep very clear of it themselves. Our own State backs up the Sub Treasury at Washington, but at home borrows of banks, lends to banks, deposites with banks; and so mixes up her cash with that of banks that it is hard to tell which is which; and the very men who are so shy of putting their own doctrines in practice, boast confidently of the beneficent working of the Sub-Treasury scheme! If they believe what they assert, why are they so fearful of putting that scheme into full operation?

So of the Tariff question. There are individual and local exceptions, but if the ' Democracy' have any common principle, it is that of Free Trade. All their current ideas and axioms with respect to the nature, purpose and legitimate sphere of Government, aver or imply the policy of having every man 'buy where he can buy cheapest:' and yet the Tariff of their enactment levies Duties on Imports ranging from five to one hundred per cent. and imposing, according to the logic of the party indirect taxes to the amount of at least Two Hundred Millions upon the laboring population of this country, in order to raise an annual revenue of Fifty Millions. They charge us with legislating immense sums from the pockets of the poor into those of the rich, and to prove it they turn State's evidence and

almost uniformly assume, the duties on imported fabrics enhance not only their own prices but that of their domestic rivals, then the present 'Democratic' Tariff is taking immense sums from the Farming and Laboring classes and giving them to those whom the framers and upholders of this Tariff habitually stigmatize as wealthy and favored monopolists. Either Protetion or Free Trade is the true doctrine, and in either case the present Tariff and its advocates stand condemned, since is is consistent with neither one or the other. We hold that its champions do not believe the doctrines they habitually preach, for if they did they would manifest some show of consistency therewith. The pretense that genuine Free Trade with Direct Taxation is the true policy, but that the public mind is not prepared for its adoption, stamps its authors as cowards and knaves. They virtually proclaim themselves ready to acquiesce in and perpetuate injustice and pernicious policy rather than brave the risk of losing office by asserting the right. How can they expect that the truth will ever be vindicated while those who hold it are so willing to betray it for pelf and power!

But there are other questions on which the fundamental principles of the two parties come into palpable collision; and in regard to which 'Democracy' surrenders its convictions in order to retain its offices.

Among them is that concerning the Liability

of Corporators. On this question there has been a desultory struggle for years. The 'Democracy' generally hold that every man who takes Stock in a Railroad, Factory, Bank, or other business enterprise ought to be held responsible in his whole estate for all the debts that may be contracted by the Company. The Whigs, on the other hand, generally consider it alike just and politic that stockholders in such an enterprise should each be responsible to the extent of his investment, and no further. They believe it most unwise and unjust, in case William B. Astor should be induced to take a few shares in a Company which should fail, to make him pay all the debts which that Company may have contracted: they believe that the natural effect of this principle is to deprive enterprising and capable poor men of the necessary cooperation and aid of the wealthy, and to render failures far more frequent and disastrous by confiding such enterprises as we have contemplated to the hands of the reckless and irresponsible. This controversy was prosecuted in our State, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until 1843, when a thoroughly Whig Legislature passed a General Manufacturing Law, in accordance with Whig principles. That law no one has since attempted to disturb, and several other States have already adapted their legislation to its principles. We believe the good work will go steadily on until the principle of limited and proportionate liability in corporate enterprises shall be recognized as just and beneficent throughout the civilized world.

Akin to this was the Railroad controversy in New-Hampshire, where 'Democracy' underharangues through the late Political contest. took to establish the principle that every man's land crossed by a railroad should be paid for at his own valuation, however exorbitant and rapacious. This was stoutly maintained for several years, until it became evident that the people would have railroads, even at the cost of turning their backs on ' Democracy :' the party thereupon gave way,

So in the West, where ' Democracy ' underhave caten up the State. The anti-Bank fucogent in favor of a like policy with regard to ror had a longer run, but has pretty thoroughly run out. Illinois and Wisconsin, after and defalcations? Surely no one need be told ized them by a direct popular vote- the party' once more abandoning its principles to save

There are cool, judicious men, who, in view Or is the object restriction of the Currency, of these and many kindred facts, affirm that the only obstacle to the adoption of a thorpansions? We all know that State banks oughly Protective Tariff is the fact that it is advocated and made a party issue by the Whigs. They would like to see the experiment fairly tried of having the Whigs stand off altogether and give our opponents full swing for two or three years. We are half inclined to

## FIRST PRINCIPLES.

The County of Caroline is one of the stronghelds of Virginia Democracy-the home of John Taylor, the special friend of Jefferson, and always devoted to "the doctrines of '98." As the German and other Radicals of our City and the Free States generally are not so well posted up as they might be in the real doctrines of the Political school to which they have attached themselves-for the election of Pierce is preëminently a Virginia abstractionists' triumph-we propose to give them a sample for scrutiny and cogitation. The citizens of Caroline County lately held a Mass Meeting to consider the proper course to be pursued with regard to the Free Negroes in their midst. when the following pregnant Preamble and Resolutions, reported by a Committee of Twenty prominent citizens appointed at a former meeting, were considered and unauimously adopted .- viz:

mously adopted,—viz:

"All governments restrict and diminish the liberties of individuals, in order to promote the happiness and well-being of society. They who are government have ever existed in society, each answering equally well for all nations and individuals endowed with various degrees of solicontrol, morality, and civilization. The least degree of government to which men most civilized, moral and enlightened can be subjected, consistently with good order and security, is that of being governed by laws made by representatives chosen by themselvee. Butthis degree of liberty can be safely given but to a small fraction of individuals, even in the best and purest society. The children must be governed by parents and guardians; the apprentices by masters: the soldiers and salors by superior officers; wires must be subject to husbands, who love, cherish, and protect them; lunatics and idiots by trustees and committees, and criminals be confided in julis and penitentiaries. In all cases it is not the law that governe, but the will of a saciet or superior. They are instances of slavery instituted as well for the good of the governed as of society at large.

"The few adult male whites who are left to the government of mere law, if they be good or wise, or prudent men, take care to throw arround themselves a thousand restrictions to the liberties which the law has left them. They become incubers of chur hes and of other societies, husbands and fethers, and all further current their

convict themselves of that very thing; for no man can deny that if a duty of Fifty per cent. enhances the price of a product, a duty of Twenty per cent. has the same tendency. And if, as the electioneerers for Pierce and King

highly civilized, prudent and moral, as to regard Becty in its broad and common sense as a thing to be avoided as an evil rather than as a good to be sought after. With the whites, we carefully adapt the mode and de-gree of government to the wants of the governed. Let us adopt the same wise and just rule with the blacks. Let us not attempt to govern those by mere law, who, Let us not attempt to govern those by mere law, who, when adults, require, as much as white children between sixteen and twenty-one, to be governed by the will of another. Call that other guardian, cammittee, capiain, or master, 'tis but a different name—the made of govern-

ment is the same.
"Entertaining these opinions, we adopt the following

"Entertaining these opinions, we accept the constraint resolutions."

"1st. Resolved, That we highly approve of the bill reported by the Special Committee of the Virginia Legislature on the subject of Free Negroes, which proposes, among other provisions, to hire them out to raise a fund to send them from the State, &c.

"2d. Resolved, That the negroes generally, and as a

class, require the government, control and protection of a master, as much as white children between sixteen and twenty-one require the rule of parents and guarans. " 3d. Resolved. That we cannot suffer any negroes to

remain permanently in this State, unless they be subjected to some form, degree or modification of Slavery, as all experience shows, it is the only successful mone of governing them, or of reclaiming them from the wild, pagan, and savage state. It is humans to enslave and protect them; inhuman to leave them free to disturb society and ruin themselves by their vices and improvi-4th. Resolved. That all free negro children of suita-

"4th. Resolved, That all free negro children of suitable age should be bound to white persons of go at character, to be brought up in moral and industrious habits, thus separating them at once from the evil indusence and example of their idle and vicious parents, and stimulating them to improvement and inuring them to infusity, by the authority and example of their masters.

"5th. Resolved, That the strong and stringent measures adopted by many of the Free States to exclude free negroes from their territories, justify our present course, and rebuke our past tardiness, because the reasons and necessity for their exclusion exist in ten-fold greeter intensity with us than with them.

"6th. Resolved, That we deem it as unwise, imprudent and inhuman to send free negroes abroad in the wide world, ignorant of the perils, privations and hardsh ps that await them, as to permit our little children.

while world, ignerant of the perms, products and all while the pitch a swell them, as to permit our little children, when restless under restraint and seized with a love of adventure, to quit the parental roof in search of fortune abroad. Yet, in deference to the prejudices of mankind, we will permit the free negroes to quit the State, and aid

them to do so.

"7th. Resolved, That the papers in the State generally be requested to publish these proceedings ally be requested to publish these proceedings." A. S. BROADDUS, Chairman.

"Brokenerous Peyron, Secretary."

Thus do the doctrines of Nicholas, Haynau, Metternich and De Maistre find hospitality and championship in the land of Hancock, Washington and Jefferson. The only difference perceptible is that between consistency and inconsistency-their European apostles applying them with rigorous impartiality to the governed millions of all classes and races, while their American disciples more timidly and haltingly confine their application to negroes alone. But all who can reason must realize that the premises cover far more than the conclusion-that the Preamble calls for the enslavement of all indolent, improvident, weakminded and vicious human beings, and not those only whose skins are sooty or tawny. Nay, the "deference to the prejudices of mankind," which impel the Virginia doctrinaires to cast out their free negroes rather than enslave them is a clear and shameful dereliction from principle. If they are so sensitive to 'the prejudices of mankind,' why not send away their slaves as well as the free blacks? If Duty constrains them to hold on to their slaves, why should it not also impel them to enslave the free blacks, who are uniformly proclaimed by them more degraded, incompetent, barbarian, improvident, than the enslaved? But in fact, no one believes that the doctrinaires would find or fancy any necessity for expelling the free blacks but for their tenacious ownership of slaves. The former are a perpetual rebuke to Slavery, and

## TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.

so must be put out of sight. But for this, they

might be left to emigrate or colonize in their

Your attention is respectfully invited to the advantages this market offers for the sale of your human property. Most other kinds of merchandize and cattle may be more profitably disposed of elsewhere, but for "niggers" there s no place like New-York. It's astonishing, the greenness of the New-Yorkers in this branch of trade. You can get full price and over, for women, youngsters and babies that arn't worth half-price where people buy niggers to work 'em. On six or eight head, you may clear as much as \$2,000. All you have to do is to let your goods run away and catch them here, or else bring them yourselves on the way to Texas. Either method will prove successful and fetch the cash.

N.B. This mode of selling don't hurt the conscience. You give the poor devils their freedom, deserve well of Heaven, and don't lose a cent by it. This is a great advantage.

# THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The correspondent of the Diario de la Maring, writing from the City of Mexico on the 1st inst., gives the following dreary picture of the progress of the Revolution and the prospect now before that unlucky country:

"I risk nothing in saying that in the history of our political transformations there has never been a period more unfortunate, more delicate, of more responsibility, nor requiring at once more prudence, judgment and energy than that in which we now are. The year 1852 will be remarkable in the annals of Mexico. Each day that passes we know not how to explain the con uation of a state of things so irregular, violent, anomalous, if you please, and in which one cannot conceive that any society can exist. The civil war has begun and its evils begin to be felt; and as hitherto there has en no concert in the revolutionary movement which has appeared in divers points, there is more than ever reason to fear that anarchy will succeed in dividing and destroying the nation.

"While in Jalisco, the revolution has a general object and a political plan, in Tamaulipas, its purpose is to overthrow the Governor who attempts to remain in power another four years. San Luis has begun to be disturbed. In Michoscan various towns have risen under the flag of Bahamronde to liberate themselves from the yoke of the authorities. In Vera Cruz the issurgents continue to keep the population in a state of alarm; and no one can suppose that it will be easy to extinguish the revolution in that State. "With a show of reason the Government is situated to

convene the Chambers for an Extra Session, but at last the poor Cabinet, deserted, without credit, and with all the weight of the revolution on its shoulders, determined to call Congress to its aid, to give it resources and physical force to hold the revolt in check. Ephemeral illusions of an expiring Government! For lifteer days the legislative bodies have been assembled and the administration has obtained nothing of the object it desired, nor is it easy to see how it can obtain it. Certainly there has been a deal of talk and a surfeit of discussion, but not the slightest practical measure has been adopted. Senor Pricto, Minister of the Treasury, has not ceased to propose bills to get himself m smong these figured one for a loan of three millions which suffered the disgrace of not even being taken into consideration. The Chamber, on its part, has constantly listened to accusations against the Ministers, and especially against the Minister of Justice, Schor Aguirre, for aving issued the famous decree of Sept. 21, prohibiting the liberty of printing. The Chamber being constituted as a Grand Jury, the Committee appoited to examine the matter declared that there was round for an impeachment. The preparation of this has occupied the Senate since the 25th ult., and the result, in my opinion, cannot, in any respect, be avorable to Senor Aguirre. It is said that he has resigned his office, and is already replaced by Senor Fuenter "Senor Mariano Yanez, who was Minister of Rela-

tions in 1830, has accepted for the third time the place of Secretary of State. This distinguished orator is one of the chiefs of the moderate party, and his pres ence in the Cabinet may put a new face on politics and in spire at me confidence among pacific and honorable men; but his good talents and unimpeached patriotism cannot save the administrative vessel from the complete showreck which is near at band. Six months ago SenorY shoe might have checked the revolution; now it is too lies. and it will be very difficult even to delay it.

"With respect to the revolution begun in Jalice, you will observe that in the declaration put forth by persons of influence and respectability at the Capital of that State, it is stated that its forces will be com-manded by Gen. José Lopez Uraga, who is well known in this City. This distinguished soldier was at San Miguel de Allende on the 21st ult., where be learned that the Government had issued an order to arrest and conduct him to the City of Mexico, for which purpose they had sent a troop of cavalry. Gen. Urage did not find it convenient to await the arrival of the troop. He then determined to 'pronounce,' (revolt,) and this he did on the 25th, with only 500 men and pieces of artillery, marching to Michoacan, where Ra-bamonde was, and declaring for the political plan of Jalisco. The adherence and the pronunciamento of Gen Uraga, are of the highest importance, for he is acknowledged as the General of most prestige and capacity in the Republic at the present time. Generals are either in years or incapable. In the conic proclamation of Gen. Uraga to the troops of Jalisco and to the brigade of that name is the following paragraph, which has attracted attention because its purport is rare in our pronunciamentos. He says: 'I 'accept the plan of Jalisco and protest that I will sustain it, but I pray that you join me in declaring that neither myself nor any other general, chief or official who belongs to our ranks, shall accept any place or employment resulting from the revolution or establish ed by it; and that we shall not claim to have rendered services, or seek a reward for our labors."

"In Puebla an attempt at revolution has taken place. An officer of the army named Victoria, accompunied by a few soldiers, surprised the watch at the barracks where was quartered the battalion of Iturbide, with no other result than to draw to himself a part of that force with which he marched to Cerro de Loreto. There he was attacked by faithful troops, and after a short skirmish in which Victoria was beaten, the insurgents under him surrendered, and order was restored in that

I am assured by a person of the palace that Presi dent Arista has sent to the august Chambers a petition to allow him to go in person to command the forces which are to combat and put down the revolution. If this permission is granted, as is probable, he will take with him the few troops now here, and then I shall have to inform you how, as soon as Seflor Arista has gone ov of this City of Mexico, it has pronounced against b an and shut its gutes against his return perhaps for a cr."

CUBA ON THE PRESIDENCY. We translate from the Diario de la Maria a specimen of Cuban speculation on the recent Presidential election in the United States:

Though the indifference which we have repeatedly treed in regard to the triumph of the Democratic part, or more properly, of its candidate, in the late Pradential election in the United States may be regarded some aspects as affectation, we do not believe that see an epinion can endure a dispassionate examinati The very genius of the institutious which prevail that republic is sufficient to justify our assertion. To whole direction of public affairs is there placed in popular masses, and its exercise is effected by means, such simple machinery and so universally comprehed ed even its slightest movements, that a small arms of force is sufficient to destroy it, or make it think has destroyed. To hope or believe that such sceams of neutralize the will of the majority where it has take a certain turn, and is imbued with a desire which strives to realize, would be to cherish an idea that not only wholly erreneous but in a high degree pa-nicious. Such illusions produce a start of another weakness, and honce we could never be one of its pa-tisans. We should calmly consider the state of thing as it is, analyze it without partiality, and prepare for the duries which it involves. This is the dictate both of a wise firmness and a prudent forethought.

With the paramount influence which resides in the beem of the democracy, impatient of all control and opposition by its very nature, it is evident that then capnot exist in the United States, under the influence of her existing institutions, any truly conservation party in the European sense of the term, which seems to arrest with firm purpose the course of popular or citements. That no such party exists can be more fully shown, if we consider the history of the Whig party from its origin to what we regard as its downfall, no les than if we notice the uncertain, and vacillating and contradictory character of its doctrines. Since the Whig party is not conservative, and since the conservative party is a mere fiction, it is of little importance to us, on which side the victory inclines in these domestic

But in the absence of a system capable of offering all these solid and desirable guarantees, it would be unjust to deny that accidental circumstances may oc cur to modify, in some degree the course of events Among them we must give the first place to the characteristics. ter of the men who are at the head of affairs and with to some extent give them the stamp of their own individuality. It is in this point of view that we have maintained that the election either of Gen. Scott or of Gen. Pierce should not cause us the slightest anxiety. As soon as the candidates of the different political partie obtained sufficient strength to justify an attentive ex amination, we explained the opinion which we had conceived of them. In the integrity of Mr. Fillmore his upright intentions, and his moderate policy (in spite of a certain want of energy, perhaps, impos the circumstances of the case) we have pledges of discretion which have been highly esteemed by the whole civilized world. In the sickleness of Mr. Webster, combined with his indisputable merit and reputation we found the germs of serious dangers, which the unexpected death of that Statesman makes it needless for us to repeat. As to the other candidates, we place them all on the same level, not excepting even Mr. Douglas. Since the two Conventions, Whig and Douglas. ocrat, have designated their favorites and the compet tion is reduced to Scott and Pierce, the unimportant of the result is confirmed. Their limited influence politicians does not allow us to describe their distinctive traits, even though the supposed intimacy of Gen Scott with Mr. Seward and other restless Whigs of the new school might create a projudice in his favor. The very obscurity of Mr. Pierce, which we

regarded from the beginning as the pledge of his success, deprives him of all personal influence or character. The question can, without injustice, be re garded as a new one. The personal aspirations which in their mutual strife, have carried Mr. Pierce to the Supreme Magistracy, will be reproduced with equastrength when he undertakes to select his colleagues The influence of the new administration will not the be fixed till after the election of the Cabinet.

Singular results are obtained in this City from a very simple application of the nervous fluid, animal magnetism, or whatever be the agency, to brute matter. Let a party of six or eight persons sit around a common pine table for twenty minutes to half an hour with the palms of the hands held flat on the top of the table; it is not necessary that their minds should pay any attention to the process. or the ordinary conversation be suspended; but presently the table becomes so charge with the mysterious fluid that it begins to move; then rise from it, push away your chairs, still holding your hands near, though it is not necessary to touch it, and it will turn around from end to end, and even proceed rapidly about the room, without any visible agent, on which excursions the persons must bear it company, or the current is broken and the movement stops. This simple experiment may entily be tried; it requires no faith an no outlay of physical or moral strongth; an the result, with a table that Is not too heavy, is pretty sure to follow; at least, we have known of several instances in which it has